

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A,B,C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Prima luce surrexi ut duo milia passuum ante ientaculum \_\_\_\_\_. A) currebam B) cucurri C) currerem D) curram
2. Hi sunt aediles qui \_\_\_\_\_ praesunt. A) ludis B) ludi C) ludos D) ludorum
3. Custos exclusit homines \_\_\_\_\_ tu salutatum me miserat. A) quos B) quibus C) qui D) quis
4. I know why tourists spend entire days in Pompeii. A) agunt B) agant C) agent D) agerent
5. Putasne esse more difficult exitium quam initium invenire? A) difficilius B) difficile C) difficillimum D) difficilem
6. Romani sententias de candidatis in \_\_\_\_\_ aedificiorum saepe scribebant. A) paries B) parietis C) parietum D) parietibus
7. It would have been exciting to hear the famous orators speaking from the rostra in the forum. A) dicentium B) dicentibus C) dicens D) dicentes
8. Carrum novum emere non possum quod mihi satis \_\_\_\_\_ non est. A) pecunia B) pecuniae C) pecuniam D) pecunias
9. Cur putas eum mentem changed? A) mutare B) mutavit C) mutavisse D) mutat
10. Clamoribus \_\_\_\_\_, Calpurnia timere incepit. A) audientibus B) auditis C) audiendis D) audituris
11. Cum Cicero et Hortensius \_\_\_\_\_ competitores, inimici tamen non erant. A) erant B) fuerunt C) essent D) fuerint
12. Veritatem let him speak. A) dicit B) dicat C) dicet D) dixit
13. Res publica \_\_\_\_\_ liberata est. A) magna pericula B) magnis periculis C) magnum periculum D) magni periculi
14. Eram tardus hodie; \_\_\_\_\_ pudet. A) ego B) mihi C) me D) mei
15. Sunt nonnulli qui \_\_\_\_\_ potestatem esse cariorem vita. A) censuissent B) censuerint C) censerent D) censeant
16. Cicero relates that it was the Tiber "quo omnis iuventus \_\_\_\_\_ causa venit." A) natanda B) natando C) natandum D) natandi
17. Which one of the following expresses a thought completely different from the others? A) Labor omnia vincit B) Maxime laborandum est C) Labor mihi non placet D) Nihil sine magno labore
18. Spartacus erat gladiator \_\_\_\_\_. A) ferox facies B) feroces facies C) feroci facie D) ferocem faciem
19. Si loqueris Latine saepe, magistra magnopere \_\_\_\_\_. A) gavisa erat B) gavisa est C) gaudebit D) gaudebat
20. Romani gallinam piscesque edebant sed praesertim \_\_\_\_\_ fruebantur. A) agnum B) agni C) agnus D) agno
21. The winged lions with eagles' heads which kept vigil over a legendary pile of gold were: A) Gorgons B) Fates C) Furies D) Griffins
22. What Latin verb is the root of the English words innocuous, nuisance, obnoxious, and innocent? A) nolle B) notare C) noscere D) nocere
23. Who was once a supporter of Cicero but later agreed to his assassination? A) Pompey B) Caesar C) Sulla D) Octavian
24. This statement conveys the sentiments of many Romans toward the end of the Republic: "Omnia venalia Romae."  
A) Everything is for sale in Rome B) All things come to Rome C) Romans hunt everything D) All roads lead to Rome
25. A news service during the early part of the Empire might have issued the bulletin: "Claudius Invades \_\_\_\_\_ 100 Years After Caesar!" A) Sicily B) Greece C) Spain D) Britain
26. Drusus crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ River to advance into Germany as far as the Elbe River. A) Rhone B) Seine C) Rhine D) Marne
27. Circe had prophesied that \_\_\_\_\_ would encounter many perils before reaching Ithaca. A) Aeneas B) Orestes C) Achilles D) Odysseus
28. It was the duty of the \_\_\_\_\_ to warn people to stand aside and give way to the consul. A) lictores B) vigiles C) aediles D) praetores
29. The Pantheon was built in commemoration of Octavian's victory at \_\_\_\_\_. A) Zama B) Actium C) Lake Trasimene D) Pharsalus
30. A Roman historian who lived and wrote during the Empire was: A) Plautus B) Cato the Elder C) Catullus D) Tacitus
31. The power of veto over almost all resolutions and actions of magistrates belonged to the: A) censors B) consuls C) patricians D) tribunes
32. Pompey was resolved not to allow \_\_\_\_\_ to stand for the consulship in 49 B.C. unless he disbanded his army. A) Cicero B) Octavian C) Caesar D) Crassus
33. Cicero defended \_\_\_\_\_, a poet and teacher, whose records of Roman citizenship had been destroyed by fire. A) Molo of Rhodes B) Archias C) Demosthenes D) Aristophanes
34. The Romans would have expressed April 21, the legendary date of the founding of Rome, as: A) a.d. XI Kal.Mai. B) a.d. V Id. Apr. C) pridie Kal. Mai. D) Non. Apr.
35. Her acerbic tone made him feel uncomfortable. A) boastful B) servile C) bitter D) flattering

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

## CICERO RETURNS FROM SICILY

Tum existimabam omnes homines Romae nihil aliud nisi de quaestura mea in Sicilia loqui. Ego frumentum maximum numerum Romam in summa caritate miseram; negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus iustus, oppidis liberalis, sociis amicus, omnibus eram visus in omni officio diligentissimus. Excogitabam totam Italiam honores a Siculis in me audivisse. Itaque hac spe decedebam, ut mihi populum Romanum ultra omnia delaturum putarem. At ego cum itineris faciendi causa Puteolos venissem, qua tempestate plurimi et lautissimi solent esse in eis locis, concidi paene, cum ex me quidam quaesisset quo die Roma exissem, et num quid in ea esset novi.

Adapted from Cicero

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | <b>quaestura</b> = quaestorship   |
| 2 | <b>frumentum</b> = grain shipments  |
| 3 | <b>comis (nominative singular)</b> = courteous                              |
| 4 |   |
| 5 | <b>Siculi</b> = Sicilians; <b>decedebam</b> = leaving (my post as governor) |
| 6 | <b>ultra omnia</b> = further praise and honors                              |
| 7 | <b>Puteolos</b> = Pozzuoli, southern seaside town;                          |
| 8 | (7) <b>qua tempestate</b> = in the season when;                             |
| 9 | (7) <b>lautissimi</b> = very sophisticated                                  |

36. According to lines 1 and 2, Cicero considered his quaestorship a: A) result of his family's encouragement B) frequent topic of conversation at Rome C) result of his speaking ability in the courts at Rome D) great opportunity for a Roman political writer
37. In lines 3-5 we learn that the Sicilians: A) distrusted Cicero's intentions B) had heard earlier of Cicero's fame C) accorded honors to Cicero D) empowered Cicero to import grain
38. In lines 3-4 negotiatoribus...amicus illustrates the rhetorical figure: A) personification B) alliteration C) simile D) asyndeton
39. In line 8 concidi paene is closest in meaning to: A) I almost fell flat B) It was quite a coincidence C) I lost almost all my fortune D) I almost fell in with these people
40. Cicero was expecting to be asked what was going on in: A) Sicily B) Greece C) Rome D) Pozzuoli

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A,B,C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Licuit Romanis ambulare in foro. A) The Romans preferred to walk in the forum. B) The Romans liked to walk in the forum. C) The Romans were allowed to walk in the forum. D) The Romans had to walk in the forum.
2. "Nonne frueris \_\_\_\_\_ hodie, domine?" rogat Tiro. A) ludus B) ludi C) ludis D) ludorum
3. Heri Cicero rogavit ubi Catilina \_\_\_\_\_. A) sedeat B) sedebat C) sedet D) sederet
4. A caterpillar becomes a butterfly. A) vult B) it C) fit D) fert
5. "Don't fly too near the sun, Icarus!" warned Daedalus. A) Num volas B) Noli volare C) Nonne volabis D) Ne voletis
6. Hannibal praemisit quendam militem qui aquam requireret. A) that B) another C) a certain D) each
7. Nos omnes volumus \_\_\_\_\_ linguae Latinae! A) legere B) studere C) scribere D) loqui
8. Locus ad ludos spectandos nuntiatus est. A) a reason for games to be given B) of those watching the games C) the case against the spectators D) for watching the games
9. Would that plura templa deorum superfuissent! A) Quin B) Ut C) Utinam D) Numquam
10. Thisbe scivit Pyramum eam loved. A) amare B) amari C) amabat D) amatum esse
11. Vidimus many farmers working in agris prope urbem. A) multorum agrorum laborantium B) multi agricolae laborantes C) multis agricolis laborantibus D) multos agricolas laborantes
12. Si sol luceret, non esset frigidum. A) If the sun should shine, it would not be cold. B) If the sun had shone, it would not have been cold. C) If the sun will shine, it will not be cold. D) If the sun were shining, it would not be cold.
13. Liberi venerunt visum gladiatores. A) at the sight of B) to see C) when seen D) while seeing
14. Paulus est altior by two feet quam Lucius. A) duobus pedibus B) duos pedes C) duo pedes D) duorum pedum
15. Octavianus ab militibus certior factus est Antonium mortuum esse. A) was informed B) pleaded C) was grateful D) announced
16. Few men were equal to Caesar in courage or in wisdom. A) virtus aut sapientia B) virtutis aut sapientiae C) virtutem aut sapientiam D) virtute aut sapientia
17. Quaque nocte lucernae liberis accendendae erant. A) Each night the children will have to light the lamps. B) Each night the children lit the lamps. C) Each night the children wanted to light the lamps. D) Each night the children had to light the lamps.
18. The woman has served in Congress for many years. A) multis annis B) multorum annorum C) multi anni D) multos annos
19. Cum in exilio Tomis esset, Ovidius cupidus \_\_\_\_\_ erat. A) uxorem videndam B) uxoris videndae C) uxori videndae D) uxor videnda
20. Legamus optimos libros. A) Let's read B) We will read C) We have read D) We are reading
21. Cilicia, where Cicero served as proconsul in 51 B.C., was located in: A) North Africa B) Spain C) Britain D) Asia Minor
22. Each July the Comitia Centuriata, meeting in the Campus Martius, elected eight \_\_\_\_\_ who were responsible for the administration of justice in Rome. A) tribunes B) quaestors C) praetors D) aediles
23. Which of these words is not applicable to Roman religion? A) cliens B) haruspex C) pontifex D) flamen
24. The tabularium was the: A) home of the Vestal Virgins B) master's home office C) state archives D) exercise area for gladiators
25. What two events occurred in 63 B.C.? A) destruction of Pompeii and death of Pliny the Elder B) death of Caesar and of Cicero C) birth of Augustus and conspiracy of Catiline D) collapse of the Republic and death of Cleopatra
26. The twin offspring of the goddess Latona were directly responsible for the punishment of: A) Niobe B) Arachne C) Baucis and Philemon D) Deucalion and Pyrrha
27. Which of these structures could Cicero not have seen during his lifetime? A) Carcer Mamertinus B) Amphitheatrum Flavianum C) Basilica Aemilia D) Templum Saturni
28. Cicero successfully defended the Greek poet \_\_\_\_\_, whose Roman citizenship was challenged in 62 B.C. A) Tiro B) Archias C) Androcles D) Atticus
29. The peroratio of an oration was the: A) introduction B) statement of the case C) argument D) closing statement
30. Which of the following is not one of Cicero's contemporaries? A) Pompey B) Scipio the Younger C) Hortensius D) Sallust
31. This second century B.C. Roman censor demanded the destruction of Carthage and is recognized as the founder of Latin prose. A) Tiberius Gracchus B) Plautus C) Cato the Elder D) Julius Caesar
32. The act of freeing a slave was called: A) manumission B) recession C) capitulation D) deification
33. The Romans would have rendered August 8 as: A) a.d. xvii Kal. Sept. B) Non. Aug. C) a.d. vi Id. Aug. D) prid. Id. Aug.
34. To which of the following Latin verbs is the English adjective perspicacious etymologically connected? A) pecco B) specto C) spiro D) parco
35. Quae femina facta est arbor? A) Echo B) Arachne C) Baucis D) Niobe

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CICERO ANNOUNCES HIS PLANS

Itaque in urbe, si licebit, manebo. Haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, 1  
hoc praesidium. Teneant alii castra, gerant res bellicas; nos, ut dicimus semperque 2  
fecimus, urbem et res urbanas vobiscum pariter tuebimur. Nemo me minus 3  
timidus, nemo tamen cautior. Res declarat. Vicesimus annus est, cum omnes 4  
scelerati me unum petunt. Itaque ipsi tandem rei publicae poenas dederunt dum 5  
me salvum sibi conservat res publica. 6

tueor = look after, protect

Adapted from Cicero

36. In lines 1-3, Cicero announces that he will: A) appeal to the police and praetorian guard B) travel to a military camp C) install private guards at his home D) avoid trouble by staying at home
37. In line 1, Cicero employs the rhetorical device: A) polysyndeton B) tmesis C) anaphora D) personification
38. **Me** (line 5) means: A) than I B) for me C) me D) except me
39. **Ipsi** (line 5) refers to: A) the Republic B) Cicero himself C) Cicero's enemies D) the guardians of the city
40. For twenty years Cicero has survived: A) in spite of his dangerous military activities B) because the Republic has saved him C) because of his wife's family D) because his enemies were cowardly

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. May you be happy today! A) eratis B) fuistis C) sitis D) fueritis
2. Mater filiae, "Sede ibi," inquit, "dum \_\_\_\_\_." A) redeam B) redirem C) redissem D) redibam
3. Senatus sentit consulem rem publicam \_\_\_\_\_. A) servaret B) servavisse C) servet D) servatum esse
4. Cum per silvam \_\_\_\_\_, lupum vidit. A) ambulat B) ambularet C) ambulare D) ambulaverit
5. Hercules tam fortis erat ut umeris bovem ferre \_\_\_\_\_. A) possit B) poterat C) posset D) poterit
6. Gemini \_\_\_\_\_ in caelo videmus sunt Castor et Pollux. A) quos B) quem C) cui D) quibus
7. Noli properare, Iulia. Satis \_\_\_\_\_ tibi est. A) tempus B) tempori C) temporis D) tempore
8. Coniuratos ad Curiam \_\_\_\_\_ spectavit. A) currentem B) currentes C) currentium D) currenti
9. They must see Rome. A) Roma eis videnda est. B) Romam videre possunt. C) Romam visuri sunt. D) Roma ab eis visa est.
10. Which of the following is not an imperative? A) este B) duc C) gradi D) proficiscere
11. Si tempestas non orta esset, nautae ad insulam quattuor diebus \_\_\_\_\_. A) perveniant B) pervenissent C) pervenire D) perventuros esse
12. Rogabo cur naves longae in litore \_\_\_\_\_. A) erant B) fuisse C) essent D) fuerint
13. Hodie verba \_\_\_\_\_ non defuerunt. (The speaker today did not lack words.) A) oratores B) oratorem C) oratori D) orator
14. Haud dubium erat \_\_\_\_\_ naves mox venirent. A) ne B) ut C) quin D) quominus
15. Equites flumen wider transierant. A) latus B) latum C) latissimum D) latiore
16. Bonus vir \_\_\_\_\_ semper meminit. A) parens B) parentium C) parentibus D) parente
17. The same virtutes patri filioque sunt. A) Quaedam B) Eaedem C) Istae D) Aliquae
18. Venus ceteras deas \_\_\_\_\_ superavit. A) pulchritudinem B) pulchritudine C) pulchritudinum D) pulchritudo
19. Hannibal cum elephantis Alpes transire \_\_\_\_\_ ausus est. A) conari B) conatus esse C) conatur D) conetur
20. Seneca's quotation, "Homines, dum docent, discunt," means: A) Men teach those willing to learn B) Men avoid those who teach C) Learned men teach D) Men learn as they teach
21. What Roman historian of the first century A.D. wrote the *Annales*? A) Lucretius B) Julius Caesar C) Martial D) Tacitus
22. In Roman times, it was the \_\_\_\_\_ who traditionally made an early morning call at his patron's house. A) aedile B) client C) augur D) senator
23. He was too diffident to do justice to himself. A) lacking in ability B) lacking in self-confidence C) tired D) angry
24. Clio, Calliope, and Terpsichore were: A) Graces B) Muses C) Fates D) Sirens
25. Who rescued Ariadne when Theseus abandoned her at Naxos? A) Perseus B) Dionysus C) Hercules D) Jason
26. The city in Sicily famous in Cicero's time for its wealth and works of art was: A) Syracuse B) Brundisium C) Alexandria D) Corinth
27. The Roman emperors from Augustus through Nero are known as the: A) Julio-Claudians B) Flavians C) Antonines D) Severans
28. Quis erat Ciceroni amicus? A) Clodius B) Mark Antony C) Pompey D) Verres
29. Tacitus asked for and received two of Pliny's most famous letters. What was the subject? A) Dedication of the Colosseum B) Defeat of Vercingetorix C) Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius D) Death of Cicero
30. *Stilus*, *atramentum*, *volumen*, and *codex* are all related to: A) production of books B) baking of bread C) building of a temple D) training of gladiators
31. The Latin idiom meaning a debt is: A) aes alienum B) qua de causa C) ius iurandum D) res novae
32. The group of people most involved in business in ancient Rome were the: A) augures B) pontifices C) paedagogi D) equites
33. *Si tecum patria loquatur, diligenter audias*. In this sentence there is an example of: A) personification B) zeugma C) hendiadys D) litotes
34. What Roman poet is famous for his biting satire? A) Pliny B) Juvenal C) Ovid D) Vergil
35. When the congressman said "*Mea culpa*" at his press conference, he meant: A) "I resign" B) "I made a mistake" C) "Vote for me" D) "Victory is mine"

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Metellus Outwits Hasdrubal

L. Metellus consul in Sicilia bellum adversus Hasdrubalem gerens, ob magnum eius exercitum et CXXX elephantos cautior, simulato timore intra Panormum copias tenuit fossamque magnae magnitudinis ante se duxit.

Conspecto deinde exercitu Hasdrubalis, qui in prima acie elephantos habebat, imperavit quibusdam militibus ut tela in elephantos iacerent protinusque se intra munimenta reciperent. Ea re rectores elephantorum commoti, in ipsam fossam elephantos egerunt. Quo ut primum illati sunt, partim multitudine telorum confecti, partim retro in suos acti, totam aciem perturbaverunt. Tum Metellus, hanc exspectans occasionem, cum toto exercitu erupit et aggressus a latere. Poenis ipsisque elephantis potitus est.

Adapted from Frontinus

VOCABULARY

L. Metellus = Roman general; Hasdrubal = Carthaginian general  
 cautus = cautious  
 Panormus = city in Sicily

protinus = immediately; munimenta = fortifications  
 rectores = drivers  
 Quo = there

36. According to this passage, Metellus was somewhat cautious because of the enemy's: A) reputation B) fear C) ditch D) large army
37. To carry out his plan, Metellus and his men did all of the following except: A) start a fire B) dig a deep ditch C) hurl spears at the elephants D) withdraw into the fortifications
38. The best translation of *conspecto . . . exercitu* (line 5) is: A) while inspecting the army B) having caught sight of the army C) after the army saw this D) because the army was hidden from sight
39. Where were the elephants before Metellus put his plan into operation? A) in the front line B) in the rear line C) in the middle of the ranks D) in the ditch
40. What finally happened to the elephants? A) They were all killed. B) They were captured. C) They escaped. D) They drowned.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- Let us begin magno cum studio. A) inciperemus B) incipiamus C) incipiemus D) incipimus
- "Don't look at the Medusa, Perseus," said Hermes. A) Non spectas B) Noli spectare C) Non spectare D) Nolite spectare
- Magister you aedificia antiqua demonstrabit. A) vestris B) vos C) vestrum D) vobis
- Aries aureus \_\_\_\_\_ liberos venit. (The golden ram came to rescue the children.) A) servate B) servatum C) servantes D) servari
- The best translation of *ferre omnes* is: A) all wild ones B) bring everyone C) almost all D) everything made of iron
- Hercules erat fortior quam \_\_\_\_\_. A) fratrem B) fratre C) fratri D) frater
- Horatius asked who was willing to defend the bridge with him. A) vellet B) volebat C) velit D) voluit
- The city which granted Archias citizenship was Heraclea. A) cuius B) qua C) quam D) quae
- Quod animal est larger? A) maior B) maius C) maiorem D) maiorum
- Mali comites \_\_\_\_\_ vitandi sunt. (We must avoid evil companions.) A) a nobis B) nos C) nobis D) nostri
- Paris dixit Venerem esse \_\_\_\_\_. A) pulcherrima B) pulcherrimae C) pulcherrimam D) pulcherrimarum
- Vespasian ruled Rome for ten years. A) decimo anno B) decem annis C) decimum annum D) decem annos
- Ramo aureo \_\_\_\_\_, Aeneas ad Avernum descendit. A) capiens B) capto C) cape D) capiendum
- Aegeus thought that his son had been killed. A) interfecturum esse B) interfecisse C) interfectum esse D) interfici
- Si Sabinae domi mansissent, non raptae essent. A) they would not be kidnapped B) they would not have been kidnapped C) they could not be kidnapped D) they will not be kidnapped
- Tiro erat servus Ciceronis, the Roman consul. A) consule Romano B) consulem Romanum C) consulis Romani D) consuli Romano
- Cicero Catilinam inter senatores \_\_\_\_\_ vidit. A) sedentium B) sedentem C) sedentibus D) sedet
- Atalanta surpassed all other mortals in running. A) currendi B) currendo C) currendum D) currens
- Troiani timebant \_\_\_\_\_ urbs caperetur. (The Trojans feared that their city would be taken.) A) ne B) ut C) ut non D) quin
- Cicero Catilinam ex urbe \_\_\_\_\_ coegit. A) excedere B) excedat C) excedit D) excessus
- The *aes*, *denarius*, and *sestertius* were all examples of Roman: A) ships B) coins C) military formations D) footwear
- The body of water which is enclosed by Greece, Asia Minor and Crete is the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea. A) Aegean B) Black C) Tyrrhenian D) Adriatic
- When Cicero said, "Vixerunt," to announce that the Catalinarian conspirators had been put to death, what figure of speech was he employing? A) praeritio B) euphemism C) alliteration D) hyperbole
- According to the historian Livy, the story of Lucretia and Sextus Tarquinius was of paramount importance in the downfall of the Roman: A) Empire B) Monarchy C) Interregnum D) Republic
- Ixion, Tantalus, Sisyphus and the Danaids were all: A) killed at Troy B) punished in Tartarus C) judges in Hades D) sons of Cronus
- Commentarii de Bello Civili* is an account of the civil war between: A) Antony and Octavian B) Marius and Sulla C) Antony and Brutus D) Pompey and Caesar
- What famous Roman general and statesman achieved his military reputation by clearing the Mediterranean of pirates and defeating King Mithradates? A) Augustus B) Julius Caesar C) Pompey D) Marc Antony
- Cicero studied rhetoric on the island of Rhodes. The patron deity of this island was Helios, a Greek god of the: A) sun B) liberal arts C) winds D) natural law
- The early history of Rome, *Ab Urbe Condita*, was written by: A) Cicero B) Caesar C) Livy D) Seneca
- Agrippa and Hadrian both played an important part in the construction of the domed architectural marvel called the: A) Parthenon B) Circus Maximus C) Pantheon D) Colosseum
- Cicero's fourteen orations called the *Philippics* were written to denounce: A) Octavian B) Brutus C) Caesar D) Antony
- The son of Apollo, whom the Romans called \_\_\_\_\_, dared to bring the dead back to life. A) Aeolus B) Aegeus C) Aesculapius D) Ascanius
- A taciturn person is one who: A) talks incessantly B) displays good character C) likes people D) is silent
- The pharmacist uses the abbreviation *h.s.* (*hora somni*) to instruct a patient to take his medication: A) at breakfast B) three times a day C) after lunch D) at bedtime
- The *onus probandi* rests with the prosecution during criminal trials. A) responsibility to the state B) defendant's rights C) burden of proof D) legislative power

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Cicero Speaks of Scipio's Life

Scipio erat vir qui summam spem civium, quam	1
de eo puero iam habuerant, <u>adulescens</u>	2
incredibili virtute superavit; qui consulatum	3
petivit numquam, factus est consul bis;	4
primum <u>ante tempus</u> , iterum sibi suo tempore,	5
rei publicae paene <u>sero</u> ; qui, duabus urbibus	6
everis inimicissimis <u>huic imperio</u> , non modo	7
praesentia, verum etiam futura bella <u>delevit</u> .	8

VOCABULARY:

<b>adulescens</b> = as a young man
<b>ante tempus</b> = before minimum legal age
<b>sero</b> = too late
<b>huic imperio</b> = to this empire
<b>delevit</b> = put an end to

- Qui* (line 1) is the subject of the verb \_\_\_\_\_. A) erat B) habuerant C) superavit D) factus est
- According to lines 1-3, who cherished the highest hope for Scipio? A) Scipio himself B) his fellow citizens C) his boyhood friends D) his parents
- How many times did Scipio serve as consul? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- Praesentia* (line 8) is an adjective modifying: A) cities B) wars C) events D) empire
- The phrase *duabus urbibus everis inimicissimis* (lines 6-7) means: A) you averted the hostility of these two cities B) since he defeated these two most hostile cities C) turning these two hostile cities against each other D) after he stirred up intense hostility in these two cities

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Aediles \_\_\_\_\_ praeerant. A) templa B) templorum C) templum D) templis
2. Ne \_\_\_\_\_ frustra! A) morimur B) moriamur C) moriemur D) mortui sumus
3. Negotio confecto, mercator home navigavit. A) domus B) domum C) domo D) domui
4. Numerus coniuratorum in dies crescit. A) during the day B) toward dawn C) one day D) day by day
5. Whose daughter was carried off by the King of the Underworld? A) Quis B) Qui C) Cuius D) Quem
6. Cerberus erat canis triceps \_\_\_\_\_ portam Orci custodiebat. A) qui B) quem C) quos D) quo
7. Mulier pulchra in speculo herself admirabatur. A) se B) haec C) quaedam D) eadem
8. Fortasse coniurati metuebant ne Cicero consilium \_\_\_\_\_. A) patefacere B) patefaciat C) patefecit D) patefaceret
9. Multi ad forum orationis \_\_\_\_\_ causa venerunt. A) audituri B) audiendae C) audire D) audientes
10. Omnes cives \_\_\_\_\_ liberati sunt. A) periculum B) periculo C) periculi D) periculorum
11. Augures credebant aves volantes futura would predict. A) praedixerint B) praedicere C) praedicturas esse D) praedixisse
12. Hortensius began to speak more quickly when he saw that the crowd was becoming restless. A) celeriter B) celerrime C) quam celerrime D) celerius
13. Cicero senatores hortatus est ut mortem Catilinae \_\_\_\_\_. A) petere B) petant C) peterent D) petivissent
14. Nemo est qui Cassandreae \_\_\_\_\_. A) credat B) crederet C) credidisset D) credere
15. \_\_\_\_\_, serve, ad me togam virilem. A) Ferre B) Ferte C) Ferens D) Fer
16. Tria milia \_\_\_\_\_ ab imperatore conscripta sunt. A) equites B) equitum C) equitis D) equitibus
17. The tourists come to Rome to see the forum. Which answer cannot be used to translate the underlined words? A) visum B) ad videndum C) videre D) ut videant
18. Reading is an enjoyable way to spend a rainy afternoon. A) Legentes B) Legendo C) Lecturus D) Legere
19. Daedalus gave the wings he had made to Icarus, his son. A) filio B) filius C) fili D) filium
20. Liberi viam prope flumen \_\_\_\_\_ constituerunt. A) sequuntur B) secutus C) sequi D) secuturus
21. Two characters in Greek mythology who were rewarded by Mercury and Jupiter for respecting the guest-host relationship were: A) Castor and Pollux B) Baucis and Philemon C) Jason and Medea D) Deucalion and Pyrrha
22. The fasces were carried by public servants called: A) praetores B) lictores C) censores D) augures
23. The road which can be seen in the Forum Romanum is the Via \_\_\_\_\_. A) Flaminia B) Appia C) Sacra D) Aurelia
24. During the press conference the candidate made an odious statement which had serious consequences. A) untimely B) unfair C) unreliable D) hateful
25. The phrase novus ordo seclorum, found on the U.S. dollar bill, means: A) might makes right B) a new order of the ages C) one out of many D) He has smiled on our undertakings
26. The Romans would have written the date April 5th as: A) Id. Apr. B) Kal. Apr. C) a.d. III Id. Apr. D) Non. Apr.
27. The meaning of the Latin root in the English word candor is: A) red B) blue C) white D) yellow
28. The story of Rome's beginnings has been told by the historian: A) Caesar B) Livy C) Sallust D) Cicero
29. The death of Crassus in 53 B.C. at the Battle of Carrhae marked the end of the: A) Roman Empire B) First Triumvirate C) Punic War D) Monarchy
30. King Phineas told \_\_\_\_\_ the secret which enabled him to pass through the Symplegades, the clashing rocks which guarded the entrance to the Black Sea. A) Bellerophon B) Jason C) Oedipus D) Orpheus
31. Cicero and \_\_\_\_\_ are two Roman authors who reveal much about their times through their letters. A) Pliny B) Epicurus C) Augustus D) Plautus
32. On his way to the city of Thebes, \_\_\_\_\_ proved to be the only one able to solve the riddle of the Sphinx. A) Theseus B) Oedipus C) Hippolytus D) Hercules
33. The Roman Republic actually came to an end in 31 B.C. at the Battle of Actium when Marc Antony was defeated by: A) Julius Caesar B) Brutus C) Octavian D) Cicero
34. The Titans who were overcome by the cohorts of Olympian Zeus were punished by being imprisoned in: A) Elysium B) Vesuvius C) Parnassus D) Tartarus
35. *Caesar, Scipio* and *Cicero* are all: A) praenomina B) cognomina C) agnomina D) nomina

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

PRO M. MARCELLO (Adapted from Cicero)

VOCABULARY:

Domuisti gentes immanitate barbaras, multitudine innumerabiles, locis infinitas, omni copiarum genere abundantes; sed tamen ea vicisti, quae et naturam et condicionem, ut vinci possent habebant. Nulla est enim tanta vis, quae non ferro et viribus debilitari frangique possit. Sed vincere animum, cohibere iram, temperare victoriae, non modo extollere adversarium iacentem atque praestantem nobilitate, ingenio, virtute, sed etiam amplificare eius pristinam dignitatem: ego non comparo virum qui haec facit cum summis viris, sed simillimum deo iudico.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

domuisti = you conquered  
immanitate = in ferocity  
cohibere = to control  
temperare = to moderate  
victoriae = dative with temperare  
iacentem = lying prostrate  
pristinam = former  
iudico = I judge

36. Which word in lines 1-2 is parallel in construction to *immanitate*, *multitudine*, and *locis*? A) infinitas B) copiarum C) genere D) abundantes
37. The best translation of *ferro*, line 4, is: A) by the sword B) at a festival C) by fierce men D) at a funeral rite
38. In line 4, Cicero says that there is no military power so great that it cannot be: A) measured B) ignored C) improved D) conquered
39. *Virum*, line 8, refers to the: A) conquered B) conqueror C) author D) foot soldier
40. The man judged very similar to a god: A) protects his family B) respects his conquered adversary C) defeats a superior force D) does not engage in warfare

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. If you truly wish to achieve excellence, you must work most diligently. A) diligenter B) diligentius C) diligentissime D) diligentior
2. In Foro toga \_\_\_\_\_ gerenda est. A) cive Romano B) civi Romano C) civem Romanum D) civis Romanus
3. Curemus ne poena \_\_\_\_\_ maior quam culpa. A) esset B) sit C) fuit D) est
4. Meus amicus \_\_\_\_\_ de Colosseo fructus est. A) oratio B) oratione C) orationis D) orationi
5. Illud est \_\_\_\_\_! A) incredibilis B) incredibile C) incredibili D) incredibilem
6. She said nonchalantly, "I shall think about it tomorrow." A) arbitrator B) arbitrator C) arbitror D) arbitror
7. Scisne cur multae leges bonae a Romanis \_\_\_\_\_? A) scriberentur B) scriptae sunt C) scribebantur D) scriptae sint
8. Sacrificio \_\_\_\_\_, navem solverunt. A) factum B) fecisse C) faciens D) facto
9. Hodie she is going to ask quid putemus. A) rogatura erat B) rogatura est C) rogata est D) rogata erit
10. After their visit to Rome, the family was eager to return to Athens. A) Athenae B) Athenarum C) Athenis D) Athenas
11. An ancient election poster reads in part: "Communem nummum dividendum esse censio est." (It is my opinion that the public treasury \_\_\_\_\_.) A) has been divided B) must be divided C) is divided D) will be divided
12. Quid effecit ut id \_\_\_\_\_? (What made you do it?) A) egisti B) ageres C) egisses D) agebas
13. Cicero putavit fortunam \_\_\_\_\_ caecam. A) est B) esse C) fuit D) erat
14. If everyone had voted, he would have been elected. A) delectus erit B) delectus esset C) delectus erat D) delectus est
15. Ea quae non intellegis tibi \_\_\_\_\_ possunt. A) nocent B) nocere C) nocebunt D) nocitura esset
16. Aegyptus erat magna regio \_\_\_\_\_ Aialexander vicit. A) quam B) qui C) cuius D) cui
17. Timeo \_\_\_\_\_ Fulvia sit perfidiosa. A) ne B) ut non C) quin D) non
18. In that year there was a shortage of grain in Rome. A) illius anni B) ille annus C) illum annum D) illo anno
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Ovidius esset poeta notissimus, in exilium tamen missus est. A) Quod B) Si C) Cum D) Ubi
20. Milo dicitur insignis athleta to have been. A) esse B) fuisse C) fuit D) futurus esse
21. One would most likely see *metae, ova, spina*, and *delphini* at the: A) Thermae B) Colosseum C) Curia D) Circus Maximus
22. Zeus gave the *aegis* to \_\_\_\_\_, his wisest and most beloved daughter. A) Hera B) Artemis C) Hestia D) Athena
23. Roman law courts usually met in a: A) basilica B) curia C) templum D) atrium
24. Cicero was given the title *Pater Patriae* in recognition of his suppression of the: A) pirates B) graft in the province of Sicily C) Pisonian conspiracy D) Catilinarian conspiracy
25. The expression "God willing" is a translation of: A) Nihil sine Deo B) Deo volente C) Deo iuvante D) In Deo speramus
26. What day would the Romans have written as *a.d. VII Idus Decembres*? A) December 20 B) December 15 C) December 7 D) December 30
27. Cicero spent his exile in Macedonia, which was a region of: A) Italy B) Africa C) Greece D) Britain
28. Which of these would a Roman eat? A) panis B) pons C) scelus D) pilum
29. She marvelled at the work of the lapidary in the shop. A) weaver B) stone cutter C) painter D) cobbler
30. Cicero's first political speech was in support of the *Lex Manilia* which gave command of the war against Mithridates to: A) Antony B) Pompey C) Caesar D) Augustus
31. Which of these Latin idioms means "caught in the act"? A) habeas corpus B) lapsus linguae C) corpus delicti D) in flagrante delicto
32. The Romans were sometimes addressed as \_\_\_\_\_, after the name given to Romulus when he was deified. A) Optimates B) Incolae C) Quirites D) Patres
33. Caesar's uncle Marius led the *Populares* in the Civil War against the aristocratic dictator, \_\_\_\_\_. A) Verres B) Cassius C) Sulla D) Lucullus
34. Do you sometimes immure yourself so that you can really concentrate on your studies? A) confine B) reward C) hypnotize D) talk to
35. \_\_\_\_\_, a mortal woman who boasted of her beauty, wealth, and fourteen children, was turned into a weeping stone by Latona. A) Niobe B) Lucretia C) Semele D) Arachne

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### DAMON AND PHINTIAS

Adapted from Cicero's *De Officiis*

#### VOCABULARY:

Dicitur amicitiam incredibilem fuisse inter Damonem et	1	<u>Phintiam</u> = accusative case
<u>Phintiam</u> . Dionysius tyrannus uni ex amicis diem	2	<u>nex</u> = death
<u>ne</u> destinaverat et <u>Phintias</u> , qui morti <u>adductus</u> erat,	3	<u>Phintias</u> = nominative case
paucos dies sibi <u>administrandae</u> familiae suae causa	4	<u>adductus</u> = sentenced
postulaverat. Illius amicus <u>vas</u> factus est ut si ille	5	<u>administrare</u> = to settle
non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi. Cum Phintias ad	6	<u>vas</u> = bail, surety
diem se recepisset, tyrannus duorum admiratus fidem	7	<u>tertium</u> = as a third
petivit ut se ad amicitiam <u>tertium</u> ascriberent.	8	

36. The agreement between Dionysius and Phintias was: A) his family would be killed if he did not return B) he did not have to return if he could prove his innocence C) he had to return with his family D) Damon would be killed if he did not return
37. Dionysius allowed Phintias to leave in order to: A) gather evidence on his friend's behalf B) make arrangements for his loved ones to be cared for C) find witnesses to testify to his innocence D) find a suitable lawyer to defend him
38. Damon and Phintias: A) were tortured by the tyrant B) were condemned to death C) lied to Dionysius D) had a special friendship
39. *Ille* (line 5) refers to: A) Dionysius B) Phintias C) Damon D) Phintias' wife
40. At the end of the story Dionysius: A) kills himself B) asks to be their friend C) jails them for three years D) kills Damon and Phintias

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Roma erat dissimillima other cities in Italia. A) aliarum urbium B) aliae urbes C) aliis urbibus D) alias urbes
2. When Cicero was consul, the state was in great danger. A) Ciceronem consulem B) Ciceronis consulis  
C) Ciceroni consuli D) Cicerone consule
3. Seeing is believing. A) Videns B) Videndus C) Videre D) Visus
4. Quis army praeerat? A) exercitum B) exercitu C) exercitui D) exercitus
5. Who is so ungrateful that he does not thank Jupiter? A) gratias agat B) gratiasaget C) gratias agit D) gratias ageret
6. "Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?" A) abusing B) have you abused C) will you abuse D) abuse
7. Negotium:otium :: amor: \_\_\_\_\_ A) honor B) odium C) opes D) opus
8. "Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti." A) But if B) Since these things are so  
C) What of the fact that D) With all things equal
9. Cicero ad eas res \_\_\_\_\_ delectus est. A) conficiendas B) confectas C) conficere D) conficitur
10. Licet ut eat. A) We can go. B) He is permitted to go. C) You may go. D) It is allowed for them to go.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ ne venisset! (Would that he had not come!) A) Si B) Quin C) Utinam D) Priusquam
12. Ulysses wanted to stay at home. A) domi B) domo C) domum D) domus
13. Steven Spielberg has become a very well-known movie director. A) notissimum B) notissimus C) notissimi D) notissimorum
14. A certain scientist has spent many years observing orangutans in Malaysia. A) aliquis B) quidam C) quisque D) idem
15. Perseus knew where he could find the Medusa. A) poterat B) possit C) potuerit D) posset
16. Hi libri sunt difficiles to find. A) invenisse B) inventa C) inventu D) invenendum
17. They prefer to remain in the country for the summer. A) mallent B) malint C) malunt D) maluerunt
18. Patria mihi est carior vita mea. A) to my life B) for my life C) than my life D) of my life
19. The pirates remained many months on the island. A) multis mensibus B) multos menses C) multi menses D) multorum mensium
20. Let us stay in the forum to hear Cicero speak against Catiline. A) manemus B) mansissemus C) maneamus D) manebimus
21. Which class of citizens had the right to vote and hold property, but were ineligible to hold office? A) equites  
B) optimates C) senatores D) libertini
22. The sella curulis was the: A) marriage couch B) chief priest of Jupiter C) official chair of the highest magistrates  
D) dictator's second-in-command
23. Which of the following was not one of Cicero's essays? A) De Senectute B) De Amicitia  
C) De Officiis D) De Rerum Natura
24. The Latin word passim, often found in an index, means: A) in the same place B) here and there  
C) the following D) compare
25. The Romans would have written January 3 as: A) pridie Kal. Ian. B) a.d. iii Id. Ian.  
C) a.d. iii Kal. Ian. D) a.d. iii Non. Ian.
26. Viz. is the abbreviation for videlicet meaning: A) namely B) for example C) see above D) note well
27. The priestess of Hera who was changed into a heifer to protect her from Hera's jealousy was: A) Arethusa B) Iris  
C) Callisto D) Io
28. The penultimate syllable of a word is the: A) last B) next to the last C) third from the last D) first
29. "...senatus iure optimo vim et manus intulisset." The underlined words are an example of A) chiasmus B) hendiadys  
C) syncope D) oxymoron
30. The ancient Roman province of Illyricum is now known as: A) Yugoslavia B) Austria C) Switzerland D) Portugal
31. The aerarium was the: A) senate house B) law court C) treasury D) archives
32. Cicero successfully defended: A) Catiline B) Roscius C) Antony D) Verres
33. The senator's press release vitiated the reputation of his colleague. A) debased B) enhanced C) challenged D) protected
34. The purple-bordered garment worn by both young boys and official magistrates was called the toga \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) candida B) pulla C) praetexta D) virilis
35. A senatus consultum was a: A) decree of martial law B) decree of the senate C) chief magistrate of the senate  
D) bench on which a senator sat

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

The Gauls Enter Rome  
(Adapted from Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita*)

Romae interim, omnibus ad tuendam arcem compositis, quidam seniores domos regressi, obstinato ad mortem animo, adventum hostium expectabant. Galli, ingressi postero die urbem, patente Collina porta, in forum pervenerunt, circumferentes oculos ad arcem templaque deorum. Inde, modico relicto praesidio, ne quis impetus ex arce aut ex Capitolio fieret, quidam ex Gallis e foro dilapsi sunt ut in viis domisque privatis praedam peterent. Mox autem solitudine urbis territi, ne qua fraus hostilis eos vagantes exciperet, in forum rediverunt.

VOCABULARY:

- 1 tuendam = protect
- 2 obstinato = determined
- 3
- 4 modico = small
- 5
- 6 dilapsi sunt = slipped away
- 7 fraus = ambush, trick  
eos vagantes = them as they wandered

36. Certain elderly Romans: A) burned their homes B) went to the Forum to meet the Gauls  
C) warned the Romans of a trick D) had resolved to die
37. The Gauls entered Rome: A) on the day before B) through the Colline gate  
C) through a triumphal arch D) through the temple doors
38. Dilapsi sunt, line 6, refers to: A) the Romans in their homes B) the Roman garrison C) the prisoners of war D) the looters
39. Fraus hostilis, line 7: A) succeeded B) never happened C) was foiled D) came too late
40. The Gauls returned to the Forum: A) boldly B) after tricking the Romans C) with hostages D) frightened

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM a, b, c, OR d. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Fulvia Ciceronem de coniuratione Catilinae \_\_\_\_\_. a) certiore fecit b) poenam dedit c) iter fecit d) novis rebus studebat
2. Nostrae copiae \_\_\_\_\_ a castris discesserunt. a) solis occasus b) solis occasu c) solis occasui d) solis occasum
3. "Speak, socii, magna voce," clamavit Cicero. a) loquuntur b) loquimini c) locuti sunt d) loquere
4. After the speech was delivered, Hortensius felt encouraged. a) Oratione habita b) Orationem habituram c) Orationem habere d) Oratio habita
5. Feminae ipsae inopiam cibi in suo vico querebantur. a) other b) certain c) same d) themselves
6. Helvetii existimabant se flumen sine difficultate would cross. a) transibunt b) transitum esse c) transire d) transituros esse
7. Estne Plinius clarior quam \_\_\_\_\_? a) Tacitus b) Tacitum c) Tacito d) Taciti
8. Ramus aureus duci Troiano \_\_\_\_\_. (The Trojan leader had to find the golden bough.) a) inveniendus erat b) invenisse c) invenerat d) inventus est
9. Clodius tam defessus est ut Romam non \_\_\_\_\_. a) redit b) rediit c) redeat d) redibit
10. A synonym for *arbitror* is: a) dico b) puto c) quaero d) impero
11. Scio nostros as fiercely as possible pugnare. a) quam acerrime b) acrior quam c) acriter d) quam primum
12. Castra hostium visa sunt a civibus \_\_\_\_\_ vallem incolebant. a) qui b) quos c) quibus d) quas
13. Omnes scimus ubi heri you were. a) fueris b) eras c) sis d) fuisti
14. Moenia vobis praesidio erunt. a) Your walls have been guarded. b) You must protect your walls. c) Your guards will be on the walls. d) The walls will be a protection for you.
15. Coniurati de exitio rei publicae ad multam noctem collocuti sunt. a) during the night b) for many nights c) until midnight d) until late at night
16. Mulieres timebant ut viri domum \_\_\_\_\_. a) veniunt b) veniant c) venirent d) venire
17. Imperator dixit cives esse \_\_\_\_\_. a) indigni b) indignis c) indignos d) indignorum
18. Praefectus speculatores mittet qui \_\_\_\_\_ quid hostes faciant. a) cognoscant b) cognoscere c) cognoscerent d) cognovissent
19. Temptaverunt \_\_\_\_\_ in aedificium incensum. a) ingredi b) ingressus c) ingrediuntur d) ingrediens
20. Si ego essem regina, in regia I would live. a) habitabam b) habitarem c) habitavisse d) habitabo
21. The English word *alibi* is associated with its Latin meaning: a) formerly b) sometimes c) elsewhere d) besides
22. Cicero was regarded as a *novus homo* because he was: a) an only child b) first in his family to hold public office c) not born in Rome d) well-educated
23. The initials *a.d.* used by the Romans in their calendar system stood for: a) ad deum b) ad disputandum c) ante diem d) ante dictum
24. The epithets Pallas and Parthenos refer to the Greek goddess: a) Athena b) Hera c) Aphrodite d) Artemis
25. Cicero delivered his speeches known as the *Philippics* as an attack on: a) L. Catilina b) Cn. Pompeius c) C. Verres d) M. Antonius
26. The *denarius* used during the Roman Republic was: a) an article of clothing b) a style of architecture c) a religious ritual d) a silver coin
27. The contractors owned contiguous tracts of land. The word contiguous is derived from the verb: a) tendo b) teneo c) tego d) tango
28. The building called *Tullianum* where five members of the Catilinarian conspiracy were put to death was a: a) templum b) basilica c) castellum d) carcer
29. "*Dotem non uxori marito sed uxori maritus offert*," is a quotation from Tacitus concerning: a) warfare b) education c) marriage d) burial customs
30. The king who ruled Crete and commissioned the building of the labyrinth was: a) Menelaus b) Mithridates c) Midas d) Minos
31. The art of public speaking was called \_\_\_\_\_ by the Romans. a) litotes b) rhetorica c) grammatica d) dictio
32. The southern peninsula of Greece is known as: a) Thrace b) the Cyclades c) Macedonia d) the Peloponnesus
33. *Non dicam, non commemorabo, and praetermitto* are used by Cicero to introduce the rhetorical device known as: a) simile b) personification c) metonymy d) praeteritio
34. The congressional committee adjourned *sine die*. a) until the next day b) without delay c) without a specified day for reconvening d) without completing their agenda
35. The *corona civica* was awarded to a Roman citizen who had: a) fulfilled the *cursus honorum* b) saved a fellow citizen's life in battle c) led a military triumph d) been elected consul more than once

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Seneca Gives Advice to Students  
(Adapted from Seneca's *Epistulae Morales*)

VOCABULARY:

De liberalibus studiis quid sentiam scire cupis. Nullum studium 1  
probo quod ad obtinendam pecuniam pertineat. Studia sunt utilia si 2  
ingenium augent. Debemus ea colere quoniam animus nihil maius 3  
agere potest. Video igitur ea studia liberalia dicta esse quod homine 4  
libero digna sint. Signum supremum sapientiae est hoc sentire cum 5  
cetera studia sint inutilia. Debemus igitur talia studia negligere et 6  
vitare. 7

ingenium = intellectual ability    colere = to cherish    quoniam = since

36. Seneca is asked to give his opinion about: a) money b) politics c) honesty d) liberal arts
37. Seneca feels that useful studies are those that: a) enlarge the intellect b) pertain to earning money c) increase one's influence d) are simply stated
38. Those studies are called liberal because: a) they are free b) they are taught by good teachers c) they are for children d) they are worthy of free men
39. In the sentence *Debemus... potest*, (lines 3 - 4), the best translation for *agere* is: a) do b) drive c) live d) spend
40. Seneca credits discipulos studia inutilia \_\_\_\_\_ debere. a) tradere b) vitare c) augere d) colere

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM a, b, c, OR d. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Pompey the Great defeated Mithridates, king of Pontus. a) regem b) rex c) rege d) regis
2. Propter his courage senatus coronam civicam Caesari dedit. a) fortitudinis b) fortitudo c) fortitudine d) fortitudinem
3. Ponte Sublicio \_\_\_\_\_, Horatius ad ripam natavit. a) destruentes b) destruere c) destructo d) destructuro
4. Omnes scimus quis urbem Romam founded. a) conderet b) condit c) condebat d) cōdidērit
5. Classis Graeca Aulide \_\_\_\_\_ erat. (The Greek fleet was about to sail from Aulis.) a) navigatura b) navigare c) navigante d) navigat
6. Paulo melior means: a) a little better b) much smaller c) a little honey d) rather melodious
7. Denique Scipio Africanus \_\_\_\_\_ potitus est. a) Carthago b) Carthagine c) Carthaginem d) Carthaginis
8. Iason Argonautas ad Colchidem \_\_\_\_\_ iussit. a) proficiscantur b) proficisci c) proficiscuntur d) proficiscor
9. When Mercury arrived, Proserpina had already eaten the pomegranate seeds. a) ederat b) edunt c) edit d) ederit
10. Cum sis meus amicus, tuas culpas tamen videre possum. a) Since b) When c) Although d) With
11. Ariadne dixit se a Theseo had been abandoned. a) reliquise b) relicta esse c) relinqui d) relictam esse
12. Senatores Romani Catonem \_\_\_\_\_ contra Catilinam audiverunt. a) locutus b) loquentem c) loquitur d) loquens
13. Tullia, filia Ciceronis, \_\_\_\_\_ carissima erat. a) patris b) patre c) patrēm d) patri
14. Fifty ex navibus Romanis in ancoris remanebant. a) Quinque b) Quingenti c) Quinquaginta d) Quindecim
15. Discipulus defessus inquit, "Utinam \_\_\_\_\_!" (The weary student said, "Would that I were asleep!") a) dormirem b) dormio c) dormiturus sum d) dormiveram
16. The meaning of idem consul is: a) a certain consul b) that consul c) the consul himself d) the same consul
17. Deus \_\_\_\_\_ Hermes lyram dedit erat Apollo. a) qui b) cui c) quem d) quam
18. Non dubium est \_\_\_\_\_ Roma urbs aeterna sit. a) ut b) ne c) quin d) utinam
19. Cicero erat orator clarior than Hortensius. a) Hortensi b) Hortensius c) Hortensio d) Hortensium
20. The waters of the fountains of Tivoli are cool and clear. a) fontium b) fontibus c) fonti d) fontes
21. The Roman official who could exercise the power of veto was the: a) tribune b) aedile c) quaestor d) praetor
22. In the southeastern part of Italy, the chief port of departure for Greece was: a) Syracuse b) Herculaneum c) Brundisium d) Ostia
23. In Rome, a sacred fire was kept ever-burning in the temple of: a) Castor and Pollux b) Vesta c) Jupiter Stator d) Concord
24. The aerarium, housed in the Temple of Saturn in the Forum Romanum, was the: a) state treasury b) state archives c) state prison d) sacrificial altar
25. "Est enim mundus quasi communis deorum domus" is an example of: a) metaphor b) personification c) simile d) chiasmus
26. The Emperor Titus who dedicated the Colosseum in 80 A.D. was a member of the dynasty known as: a) Julio-Claudian b) Antonines c) Sabine d) Flavian
27. Cicero's speeches which he delivered "Ad Quirites" were addressed to: a) soldiers b) Roman citizens c) jurors d) judges
28. The two famous survivors of the great mythological flood were: a) Deucalion and Pyrrha b) Orpheus and Eurydice c) Pyramus and Thisbe d) Castor and Pollux
29. The herb was thought to have a salubrious effect. a) sleep-inducing b) poisonous c) hallucinatory d) healthful
30. The Roman soothsayers whose prophecies were based on their examination of the entrails of animals were: a) Tonsores b) Haruspices c) Vestales d) Iudices
31. The year famous in Roman history recorded as 710 A.U.C. was: a) 27 B.C. b) 44 B.C. c) 313 A.D. d) 80 A.D.
32. Cicero was executed because of the hatred of: a) M. Aemilius Lepidus b) L. Iunius Brutus c) M. Antonius d) C. Iulius Caesar
33. The deity whose temple was open during times of war and closed during times of peace was: a) Mars b) Minerva c) Jupiter d) Janus
34. Carthage, Rome's enemy in the three Punic Wars, was located in: a) Asia Minor b) Greece c) Africa d) Gaul
35. The twelve giants against whom Zeus successfully waged war were: a) Gorgons b) Titans c) Cyclops d) Atrides

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Cicero's De Amicitia (adapted)

- 1 Est enim amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum
- 2 humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate consensio; qua
- 3 quidem haud scio an, excepta sapientia, nihil melius homini sit a dis
- 4 immortalibus datum. Divitias alii praeponunt, bonam alii valetudinem,
- 5 alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates . . . . Sunt qui
- 6 autem in virtute potius quam in amicitia summum bonum ponant, sed
- 7 haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, nec sine virtute
- 8 amicitia esse ullo modo potest.

VOCABULARY:

caritas, caritatis=love consensio, consensionis=harmony  
haud scio an=I rather think that

potius quam=rather than  
gignit=produces

36. According to Cicero what gift of the gods surpasses even friendship? a) justice b) courage c) fame d) wisdom
37. According to Cicero one of the things held important by human beings is: a) discipline b) good health c) religion d) immortality
38. Cicero says that virtue is: a) a deterrent to friendship b) a necessity for friendship c) unnecessary to friendship d) the opposite of friendship
39. "Sunt qui . . . ponant" (line 5, 6) is best translated: a) There are some who are able . . . b) Who are the men who put . . . c) Anyone may put . . . d) There are those who place . . .
40. In line 3, homini is best translated: a) to mankind b) by mankind c) from mankind d) of mankind

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM a, b, c, OR d. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius lasted three days. a) tribus diebus b) tres dies c) tertio die d) trium dierum
2. Cicero \_\_\_\_\_persuasit ut discederemus. a) nos b) nostri c) nobis d) nostrum
3. Avari homines sunt \_\_\_\_\_cupidi. a) sub pecunia b) pecunia c) ad pecuniam d) pecuniae
4. Duo viri whom in foro vidisti erant consules. a) qui b) quos c) quae d) quem
5. The Latin word for forty is: a) quadraginta b) quattuor c) quartum d) quadriga
6. Si Romam eas, ruinas antiquas videas. a) you saw b) you see c) you would see d) you had seen
7. Amici sunt cari; \_\_\_\_\_fruemur! a) eis b) eos c) eae d) eorum
8. The city mouse lived in a larger house than the country mouse. a) in magna domo b) in maiore domo c) in meliore domo d) in maxima domo
9. Discipulus rogat quid Plinius \_\_\_\_\_. a) scribit b) scriberet c) scripserit d) scripsit
10. Cicero was about to see his beloved daughter Tullia. a) visurus erat b) videbat c) viderit d) videndus erat
11. Which of these forms is not an infinitive of tango? a) tangere b) tangi c) tetigi d) tactum esse
12. Do you think that you have done well so far on this exam? a) agere b) egisse c) agi d) acturum esse
13. A doctor would be called if you had a: a) mora b) munus c) morbus d) mos
14. An antonym for lentius is: a) gravius b) celerius c) clarius d) latius
15. Multi Romani ad Graeciam \_\_\_\_\_navigaverunt. a) studere b) studendi causa c) studebant d) studens
16. Tiro arranged for Cicero's letters to be published. a) Cicero b) Cicerone c) Ciceronis d) Ciceronem
17. Non erat dubium \_\_\_\_\_Cato ad senatum iret. a) quin b) ut c) ne d) quid
18. Catilina Manlium \_\_\_\_\_praeesse dixit. a) castra b) castris c) castrorum d) ex castris
19. Where were you yesterday? a) heri b) cras c) hodie d) proximo die
20. Some students prefer to read Ovid. a) mallent b) malunt c) malent d) malint
21. Cicero often called attention to an idea by first stating that he would not discuss it. This rhetorical device is: a) onomatopoeia b) alliteration c) anaphora d) praeteritio
22. Bellerophon and Pegasus battled with the monster \_\_\_\_\_. a) Medusa b) Chimaera c) Minotaur d) Cerberus
23. Cicero was exiled on the charge that he had: a) accepted bribes b) misused public funds c) divorced his wife d) executed citizens without a proper trial
24. The Greeks sailed across the \_\_\_\_\_to Troy. a) Black Sea b) Aegean Sea c) Straits of Gibraltar d) Atlantic Ocean
25. Name the deity from whom the derivative joyful comes. a) Mercury b) Janus c) Juno d) Jupiter
26. Caveat emptor means: a) empty cave b) beware the dog c) to each his own d) let the buyer beware
27. The Roman Empire officially began when Octavian was granted the title of Augustus in: a) 27 B.C. b) 100 B.C. c) 476 A.D. d) 509 B.C.
28. Another name for the Colosseum is: a) Campus Martius b) Circus Maximus c) Pantheon d) Flavian Amphitheater
29. Consider the meanings of these four nouns. Which means something that you might wear? a) brachium b) calceus c) prandium d) vestibulum
30. Which of these Roman writers is famous for his epigrams? a) Nero b) Vergil c) Martial d) Plautus
31. The destruction of Jerusalem by the Emperor Titus in the year 70 A.D. was commemorated by the building of: a) a temple b) an arch c) an aqueduct d) a column
32. What Roman orator was Cicero's principal rival and also the unsuccessful defender of Verres? a) Hortensius b) Lentulus c) Demosthenes d) Cato
33. A plethora of plagues escaped to harass hapless man when \_\_\_\_\_opened the box. a) Persephone b) Phaedra c) Penelope d) Pandora
34. The part of an oration that contains the introductory remarks is the: a) refutatio b) exordium c) confirmatio d) argumentatio
35. The first Olympic Games were held in: a) Italia b) Graecia c) Libya d) Britannia

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

#### Augustus and the Owl

- 1 Augustus in quadam villa aegrotans noctes - inquietas agebat; somnus eius autem
- 2 crebro bubonis cantu rumpebatur. Cum se liberari hac molestia vehementer cupere
- 3 nuntiavisset, miles quidam, aucupij peritus, ad Augustum venit. Hic miles negotium
- 4 suscepit, bubonemprehendit, et ad Augustum attulit, spe ingentis praemii adductus.
- 5 Cui Augustus mille nummos dari iussit; at miles non dignum praemium existimans,
- 6 dicere ausus est, "Malo ut vivat," et avem dimisit.

#### Vocabulary:

aegrotans=sick  
creber=frequent  
bubo=owl  
rumpere=to break  
aucupium=bird-catching  
nummus=coin

36. Augustus was disturbed by: a) interrupted sleep b) a mysterious message c) noisy children d) theft of coins
37. The soldier who came to the aid of Augustus was: a) successful b) timid c) sick d) put to death
38. Cui, line 5, refers to: a) the bird b) the soldier c) the reward d) Augustus
39. The soldier considered the reward: a) insufficient b) generous c) unlucky d) unnecessary
40. At the end of the passage the owl is: a) dead b) freed c) caged d) deified